The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

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The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
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Elizabeth City Directory.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
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Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
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Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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ACHORE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

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Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

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Terms—$2.00 a Day.

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AND

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Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

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And also a fine selection of

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Lesson.

[A beautiful answer was given by a little Scotch girl. When her class at school was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait a wee, an' dinna weary."]

A village schoolroom—this the scene—
Aglow with a slant sun cherry
The dominie there, of youthful mien,
With the sum of his spirit sharp and keen,
And a class of girls in serried row;
Some taller, and some of stature low;
And some, like the morning sun, afire
To reach the summit of brave desire;
And, as aye, some unco' dreary!

"I canna an' winna teach, an' ye
Sae stupid the while I query—
Nae vision for ocht but vanity!"
With thundering rap the dominie
Out-blurted, chafed by a listless girl,
Whose only care seemed to smooth and twirl
Her apron streamers. "Will onie lass
Mak' answer in a' this glaikit class?"
The dominie sighed aweary.

"Oh, sy," said a little one, "I can tell."

"Weel, out wi't, then, my dearie"—
And the frown from the master's forehead fell,
For the sweetest girl in the school was Nell—
"I want yo to show me the meaning plain
O' patience; sin' ow'r an' ow'r again
I've put it this day!" Then the little maid,
With a roguish twinkle, soberly said:
"Wait a wee, an' dinna weary."

—MARY B. DODGE.

JERRY, THE MISER.

It was a cobbler's shop, breaking the row of small private houses in a shabby suburban street. How it came there nobody knew. What is more, nobody cared.

Near the door, on this particular afternoon, were two females, the one elderly, the other graceful and young; both in the deepest mourning. In front of it were two London street Arabs, as ragged as mirthful; before it stood the oddest being imaginable—a little old man, about four feet high, with a not over-clean face, iron-gray hair, on which rested a worn skin cap, shaggy brows, rather bow legs, and a dirty leathern apron. In irate tones, he was addressing the boys:

"Off with you, you young rascals! If you come playing your hopscotch and Sally-come-ups before my window again, I'll flay you alive."

Before the muscular fists the boys fled, hurling back derision. "Well done, Jerry—old Jerry the miser! Yah!"

The cobbler—for he hardly merited the more emphatic title of shoemaker—paid no heed, but, glancing sharply up from his bent brows at the two women, asked: "And what may you want?"

"We—we see," began the younger, looking timidly towards the square card in the window, "you have apartments to let."

"No, I've rooms—rooms. I don't know nothing of 'apartments;' I ain't up to them—nor the rooms ain't neither. Do you want to see 'em?"

"We did wish."

"All right; come along!"—and the little man swung round on his heel.

The two women, hesitating, looked at one another.

"We had better see them, mother," said the younger, with a wan smile of encouragement. "His bark may be worse than his bite, and all the other places are so dear."

Following the cobbler through the shop, he led them up stairs to the rooms. There were two, communicating by a door with each other; they were poorly furnished, but clean. As the women looked at them, the cobbler stared at them silently.

"Well," he asked, "what do you think of them?"

"They will do very well," answered the widow. "It's—only—the price!"

"Six shillings a week—in advance."

"Six shillings!" ejaculated the girl.

"Do you think it too much?"

"On the contrary, it is cheap."

"You know a lot of the world to say that. How do you know I shan't clap on another shilling?"

"I don't; but I should not fancy you would."

"About references"— began the widow.

"Don't want any—you pay in advance; and as, whenever you leave the house, it must be through the shop, you can't well take the furniture without my knowing. Is it settled?"

"If you please; here is the first week's rent."

The cobbler took it, scrawled out a receipt, nodded, and left his lodgers to themselves. Seated again on his bench, meditatively, he scratched his grizzled chin, and contemplated the six coins in his horny palm.

"Two bobs a week lost to-day!" he remarked. "Jerry, you miser, how could you do it?"

The cobbler's lodgers proved very quiet. They did not interfere with their landlord, and he, apparently, did not interfere with them. His rent was paid to the day.

They rarely spoke, save exchanging the ordinary morning and evening salutations when the daughter went through the shop. The mother never left the house. But Jerry, like most cobblers, was a man of observation, and he made such comments as the following:

"She's a beauty, she is; but awful white and sad. It's my opinion it's hard times with them up stairs."

Then, when the girl went out earlier and came home later, ever with a sadder, more depressed expression, he said: "I'll tell you what it is, Jerry; she's seeking after work, and doesn't get it!"

One evening, a few weeks after Mrs. Weston and her daughter rented the cobbler's apartments, the latter entered the shop later than usual.

The yellow lamp was flaring dismally, and Jerry, a boot on his knee, was hard at work. After the customary salutation, the girl was passing on, when the cobbler's voice arrested her.

"I say, your mother's ill, ain't she?" he asked, nursing his knee with both arms.

"Yes, Mr. Crayshaw, I am sorry to say she has been for some while ailing. She—she"— and the young voice trembled with tears—"is very sick."

"Then you must give her lots to eat," responded Jerry, staring out of the window. "The best thing for weak people is a nice fowl and a bottle of wine. Why don't you give them her?"

"I wish I was able, or even to provide her less expensive dainties; but—but"— and the tears fell fast— "I cannot."

"Ah, that's the fault, you see, of having no money. Good evening."

He resumed his work, and the girl, scarcely cheered by this little episode, went, with a heavy heart, up stairs.

Mrs. Weston was so ill, she was lying on her bed. The candle was in the room, and in the parlor grate burnt a few sparks of fire, over which was a small saucepan. On the table was a tea-tray, and a portion of a previous day's loaf. It was such a depressing welcome home after the weary, weary day, that with difficulty the poor girl could control her emotion.

"Is that you, Clare?" inquired the widow's feeble voice

"Yes, mother."

"Come to me, my child."

Clare pressed her white hands to her bosom, made an effort, and passed into the bedroom. But the mother's first words beat down all her noble-souled heroic self-repression.

"Clare, dear, you had better success to-day?"

The girl dropped on a chair, and burying her face on the coverlet, burst into a paroxysm of weeping.

"No, mother," she sobbed, hysterically. "It's the same old, old story; I can get nothing. What shall we do? I feel heart-broken."

"Clare, Clare, my child," ejaculated the mother, fondly embracing her, "do not you give way! What, indeed, will become of us then? My brave, brave girl, do not weep thus!"

"Pray let me; mother; I shall be better after it."

She, apparently, was right, for at the end of a few moments she looked up calmer; her tears ceased.

"There," she smiled; "I am better now. "It's good to give way at times, you know. At least, one can't help it, and our let is so hard; but we shall get used to it."

"Hard! It breaks my heart to contemplate it when I think of you, Clare. What a different future did I and your father intend you, love! But who could imagine such a villain as John Burge ever existed?"

"Ah, me—ah, me! to look round at this place, and remember the pleasant home which once was ours! Now, we are alone, and not a single friend in the world."

"Not one! Oh, yes, mother, believe me, one!" cried the girl, quickly. "He—Gilbert—will be true—trust me, he will"

"Why then, Clare, has he not written?"

"I do not know—I cannot tell," exclaimed the daughter, piteously; "but, oh, pray, pray, mother, do not take that hope from me! Let me believe in Gilbert. It is my only support in this bitter misery!"

The widow, touched with a pleading countenance, was about to reply, when, interrupting herself, she said: "Clare, I hear some one in the parlor. See who it is, dear."

The girl obeyed, and started at the weird scene she beheld.

Seated before the grate, on a three-legged stool, was the cobbler, yet in leather apron and cap. On his knees was a bellows, which he was working with consummate skill, evidently a master of the art, sending the coals into bright blazes that threw flashes of lurid color over the quaint figure and the room.

Upon hearing Clare, he turned, almost with a snarl.

"How do you expect to boil a saucepan with such a fire as this?" he growled. "Never was hatter as mad as you, I'm certain. Now, look at that; ain't it a picture?"

Clare did look, and saw that not only were the coals increased, but that they were not from their own store.

"It is quite cheering," she managed to say, "but—but I fear, Mr. Crayshaw, you have been robbing yourself."

"Robbing myself?—me?—not a bit. I'm a miser. Didn't you here the boys call me so—Jerry, the miser?" he snapped. "I'd rob anybody sooner than myself. I am a miser, and I'm proud of it. Some men are called painter and poet. Well, I'm called cobbler and miser."

"Really!" said Clare, a little amused, a little frightened, looking at the glowing coals; "I should have scarcely thought so."

"That shows your ignorance," responded Jerry. "Can't you see, by calculation, it's cheaper to keep up one good fire than two small ones? so I'm going to sit by yours. Also, clubbing two persons' tea together is cheaper than taking it alone. It makes 'only one for the pot' necessary. You perceive, now, I am a miser. I want to have my tea here."

Clare looked at the table; upon it was a new loaf, fresh butter, eggs, and a neat package of tea.

"Oh, Mr. Crayshaw"— she began.

"Are you going to refuse?" he snapped. "Mayn't I have tea?"

"How could I refuse?" she began, when he interrupted by:

"Then don't lose time. See to the kettle. I'll boil the eggs."

Similar behavior from some people might have given offense, but there was such a quaint, odd way about Jerry that robbed it of that power. He was so old, and snapped and snarled as if his every suggestion was the result of deep-rooted meanness, instead of the contrary. Mrs. Weston did make some demur, but Jerry shut her up at once.

"I see. She's frightened at your taking tea with such a fascinating young fellow as I am," he said. "Leave the door ajar, then the old lady can take a squint at us now and then, and join the talk. I'm a wild young sprig, I confess."

Clare could not refrain from bursting into a merry peal of laughter. Jerry's gray eyes twinkled with delight under his shaggy brows as he looked up at her.

Well, the two bustled about, the cobbler certainly the briskest, until, finally, they were seated at a very comfortable tea. During the meal, Mrs. Weston deemed it right to inform their new friend of something of their history.

In her husband's lifetime they had been well-to-do. At his death they yet could have lived comfortably, had not a Mr. John Burge suddenly brought heavy claims on the dead man's property.

"I never quite understood what it was—I only know he must have been paid," said the widow, dolorously. "But we hadn't some papers we ought to have had to prove it. So he took from us every penny, and left us as you now see!"

"A confounded villain!" exclaimed Jerry, cracking his egg with a bowl of a spoon, as if it had been Mr. John Burge's bald head he had got under it.

"Then all our friends deserted us"—

"Except one," broke in Clare, with heightened color, which was not unnoticed by the cobbler.

"But one as yet," added the widow. "He is a gentleman, Mr. Crayshaw, who—who was once a great friend of my daughter's. He was in Australia at the time of our trouble, and though we wrote to tell him, we have not heard a syllable since. You know the world, Mr. Mr. Crayshaw!"

"I do, ma'am!" answered Jerry, emphatically; "and I know it's a sight better than people would try to make it."

"Ah!" cried Clare, gratefully, her face radiant, as involuntarily she extended her hand, "you think he may be true?"

"He'd be the greatest villain under the sun if he were not, my dear!" said the old man, cheerily; adding to himself: "Poor child—poor child; she, then, has to learn that lovers' vows are easier broken than shoestrings, and thought about as little!"

After this, still protesting it was cheaper for him, as a miser, to supply Mrs. Weston's fire than burn one of his own, he frequently passed his evenings with them. He also procured Clare some shoe-binding to do, which, though hard and difficult work, was something.

At the end of the week, he was grimacing at a boy through the boots in the window, when Clare came to pay the rent.

"Take it away," he said; "let it stand over."

"Oh, we could not think of that!" began the girl. "We were going to ask you if you would not mind a portion of it being left for next"—

"Take it away!" reiterated Jerry, getting into a fury; "I won't touch a farthing! I like being a creditor—for I can charge interest!"

"This kindness, after all you have done!" sobbed Clare, her tears falling.

"Go away!" roared Jerry; "I ain't going to have a scene here—they'll be taking me up for assault and battery next! Be off, and I'll be up to tea in five minutes."

"Bless your generous heart, which no assumed roughness can hide!" exclaimed Clare, gratefully, as she hurried from the shop.

Sitting down, Jerry bent his head on the counter, and bright tears trickled from his eyes into the boot on his lap.

"Poor thing—poor thing!" he murmured; "she's yet to learn that vows are broken easier than shoestrings, and"—

He was interrupted by the shop door opening. Looking up, he found before him a tall, well dressed man, with a bronzed face and thick beard and mustache. Jerry started.

"Pardon my intruding," said the stranger; "but can you give me the address of Mrs. Weston and her daughter; I heard they were living somewhere in this street?"

"No!" said Jerry. "What do you want with 'em?"

"They are friends of mine."

"Swells such as you don't often, I should think, have friends in this neighborhood."

"In the land I came from, friend, the rank is not the guinea's stamp. But I'll seek elsewhere."

"Stay a moment; I'll inquire."

Jerry, carefully closing the door behind him, sat down on the stairs and enjoyed a mute chuckle, fearfully apoplectic in character. On the landing he repeated it, with much movement of the legs. Then he entered his lodgers' parlor.

Dropping into the chair placed ready for him by the fire, rubbing his knees, his face one beaming smile, he cried: "Does any one believe in man! I don't! Does any one believe in Australian gold-diggers? I don't! Does any one believe in lovers keeping their vows? Lor' bless you, I don't—not a syllable!" Then, turning abruptly to the astonished women, he proceeded: "Look here; I'll give you a riddle. Suppose a certain Australian should come to England; suppose he should come to me; supposing he should come into this room, how would a certain party behave? Would he laugh? Would she faint?"

"Oh, mother!" cried Clare, starting up; "I know what he means. It is Gilbert!"

"My dear, reflect," interrupted the widow, restraining her.

"Yes, she's right!" exclaimed Jerry, with a caper. "It's Gilbert—Gilbert!"

Flying to the door, almost precipitating himself over the balustrade, he shouted: "You Australian, come up! You nugget of fidelity, come here!"

There was the bang of a door, a firm, rapid tread on the stairs, and the bearded stranger shot past Jerry into the room.

"Clare—my poor, poor Clare!" he cried.

"Gilbert!" she ejaculated, rushing into his arms.

The cobbler, after another caper, discreetly retired to his shop, and let off his superhuman excitement by a charge at the boys in the street.

Gilbert Fernside, a rich Australian cattle-owner, proved indeed a nugget of fidelity. There was a grand wedding, to which Jerry was asked, but he answered he was far too wise a man to make himself uncomfortable. Indeed, he sent the bride a pretty gold bracelet as his wedding gift—a present affectionately treasured by Clare.

Years after, the young wife, in her home at the antipodes, received the following characteristic letter:

"MY DEAR—While writing this I'm going off. When you get it, I shall have left. So this is to say good-bye. Bless you! I am a kinless old man, and, you know, a miser; but I'm not going to give my money to you. What would £1,000 be to your Australian digger? A drop in the ocean. Besides, you can do without it. No; it's going to the hospital for children, to which I have long been an unknown subscriber. Good-bye. Bless you—bless you all! Your old friend,

"JERRY, COBBLER AND MISER."

That letter, too, was treasured; and in the heart of the bright, cheerful home, in the wealthy land, "Jerry, the Miser," was ever held in cheerful memory.

An Absent Minded Woman.

A funny incident, which lately occured in the gas-office in Chicago, is described by the *Inter-Ocean:* The wife of a member of the Illinois Senate entered to pay her bill, carrying her portemonnaie, as was her custom, in her right hand. Having occasion to write her signature, she changed her pocket-book to her left hand, then started to go out. Noticing that her right was empty, she missed her pocket-book, and turned to a rough-looking individual who had been standing by meantime, exclaimed angrily: "I'll thank you for my pocket-book, sir."

Two or three of the bookkeepers rushed out, expecting to see the man try to escape, but he stood still and calmly answereed: "I haven't it, ma'am."

"You certainly have; I laid it down a moment ago here, and you are the only person who could have taken it."

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the stranger, "but I am no thief. I have not got your pocket-book."

"I'll have you arrested and searched," cried the irate lady. "As you please," responded the man.

And as the madame tried to open the door to call a policeman, she discovered her purse in her left hand. The stranger smilingly listened to a profuse and prolonged apology.

A Trick of His.

Haynes, a comedian in the early part of last century, was arrested for a debt of £10. The Bishop of Ely happened to be riding by. "Gentlemen," he said to the bailiffs, "here is my cousin, the Bishop of Ely; let me but speak a word to him, and he will pay the debt and costs." Haynes stopped the bishop's carriage and whisped in his ear: "My lord, here are two poor wavereres, who have such terrible scruples of conscience that I fear they will hang themselves." "You two men," called the bishop to the bailiffs, "come to me to-morrow, and I will satisfy you." The comedian departed in peace, and the next morning the bailiffs presented themselves at Ely Place. The bishop (struck, perhaps, by the comedian's ingenious device) is said to have paid the money.

The Boys.

Thuycidades Brown, a boy of promise, was compelled to stay at home from school for a few days on account of a severe cold. Neddie Preston, one of his mates, called on him and endeavored to cheer him up. He said: "I know how 'tis, Cid; when a fellow gits sick he's mighty lonesome, and likes to have his chums drop in on him." "Lonesome!" and Thuycidades reached under his pillow and drew forth three of those blood-curdling romances, bound in yellow paper and published by that friend of American youth, the dime novel man—"Lonesome? Not much! The fire was just beginning to crackle nicely under Bowie-Knife Bill when you came in, and I had to drop it."

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Meeting of the United States Commission Appointed to Investigate the Subject—Important Discovery.

The commissioners appointed by the United States government to determine the cause of boiler explosions have just completed their sessions. The commission is composed of some of the ablest professors and mechanical engineers in the country, and consists of Prof. Winlock, of Harvard University; Prof. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Isaac V. Holmes, Charles W. Copeland, and J. R. Robinson, mechanical engineers. Prof. Winlock, who presided at all the sessions, served in place of Supervising General Inspector Smith, who resigned, and Prof. Thurston was appointed to fill the place of Prof. Benjamin Crawford, deceased. The sessions just held are the first since the experiments at Sandy Hook and Pittsburgh, and since the appointment of the new members. The experiments which have been made have been of considerable value, but the chief object which was to be determined, namely, the discovery of what caused the extraordinary pressure or sudden occasion which caused boiler explosions, was defeated by the fact that experiment demonstrated that as yet there have been made no reliable pressure or head-gauges which determine the exact pressure and heat in a boiler. This was illustrated at Pittsburgh, where several pressure gauges were attached to the same boiler, which was being experimented upon, and after the pressure had reached 300 pounds a variation of 150 pounds was discovered between the different instruments. It was then determined that before further experiments should be made, the efforts of the members of the commission should be directed toward the construction of a pyrometer, which should accurately determine the heat and pressure upon a boiler. This was the subject discussed at the meetings, and from experiments which have been made by Mr. Robinson it is believed that a perfect instrument can be constructed. It is characterized as a discovery, rather than an invention, and it is stated that it will be possible, in case the water is lifted from the bottom of a boiler by heat or otherwise, to indicate that fact instantaneously by the new instrument, thus recording the exact temperature and furnishing most valuable information as to the causes of the sudden and extreme pressure which, being more than the resisting power of the iron, causes the explosion of the boiler. Should the hopes and expectations in regard to this instrument prove correct, it will be placed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, where it will be used as the standard gauge for pressure throughout the country. It was decided to resume operations at Sandy Hook about the middle of June. The amount originally appropriated for the experiments was $100,000. A considerable portion of this sum has been expended in instruments which are of considerable value, but it is stated that there yet remain about $40,000.

Muscular Argument.

Do you know Dr. ——? But I won't give his name. He might not like to have it printed. But his friends—and they are legion—will recognize him. He is a dentist of Lewiston, Me., and most emphatically a live man. Of middle age (when the event happened of which I write), slight in build, but every cord and muscle like finely-tempered steel; light, wavy hair; features prominent and handsome; with a pair of eyes like stars. He was a radical man—radical in his friendship, in his religion, in his politics, and especially radical upon the subject of temperance. He was one of your positive men, acting always upon conviction.

The doctor was also a dear lover of true, manly and healthful recreation. Of good horses he was an ardent admirer, and his team was hard to beat.

The temperance men of Lewiston were pushing things, and the doctor pushed with them. In fact, he rather took the lead. A large number of surreptitious venders of the ardent were brought up and punished, and the disgusted sufferers swore vengeance. Particularly did they swear vengeance against the fair-haired, silver-tongued doctor.

The doctor's office was in Lewiston, and his dwelling over upon the other side of the river in Auburn. One evening, a little later than usual, he started for home on foot. It was dark when he reached the bridge. Upon the Auburn side he was confronted by two men who had evidently been lying in wait for him. They were stout, burly men, coarsely dressed, and very coarse of speech. By the light of a neighboring street-lamp the doctor recognized one of them as the keeper of a low groggery which had lately been cleaned out with his help.

The men were not utterly brutes. They gave their victim a chance. They told him, honestly, that they were going to lick him within an inch of his life. And thereupon they squared off.

"All right," said he, when the ruffians had announced their purpose. And with the quickness of lightning, and with about the same effect, he delivered a blow of his fist directly between the eyes of the foremost aggressor. Aggressor number two got the same dose instanter. As aggressor number one got upon his feet, a second blow leveled him again. And just so with number two.

"Come, come!" cried the doctor. "Hurry up. I can't wait here all night."

Aggressor number one raised himself upon his elbow, and wiped the blood from his nose.

"You needn't wait, doctor. We're satisfied if you are." And, with an oath, he added something about "a trump," and about the David that slew Goliah.

The doctor, thus dismissed, wended his way homeward, humming a conference meeting hymn. I never heard of his being molested again.

Swindling.

Some rustics have just been "done" in a very contemptible way. Two well-dressed scamps found out the deaf people in town, and then proposed to cure them for from $50 to $100 each, according to their extremity, asking, of course, an advance payment. Some paid from $10 to $20 down, and were ornamented with a wire contrivance which came over the top of the head and down behind the ears, and which they were to wear four hours a day for eight weeks, as it would keep up a current of electricity that would ultimately restore the functions of hearing entirely. The swindlers, of course, have gone, but some of the dupes are still wearing their foolish head gear.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—On the wall over the bed of a dying woman in Cohoes, N. Y., a cross appeared. It began with a mere outline, deepened in color until the woman died, and then faded. She saw it, and superstitiously regarded it as a premonition of death. The neighborhood was intensely excited, and hundreds went to see the cross. At length a matter of fact newspaper reporter investigated, and learned that a leak in the roof had let water into the plastering, the discoloration taking the significant shape by chance, and that when the rain storm was over the cross faded. It is probable that fright aggravated the woman's disease and killed her.

The Metropolis of Holland.

It is one of the peculiarities of Holland, says a writer in *Scribner's* magazine, that we go down into it from the sea, and the further in we go the deeper down we get. The metropolis lies on a river or estuary called (for short) the IJ. Into this we entered through a ponderous granite-built lock—one of an assorted series, or various sizes, adjusted to vessels of larger or smaller dimensions. After we had been shut into our compartment the valves were opened, and we followed the declining water until it reached the level of the IJ, when the gates were swung back and we steamed on to the city.

And here we were in Amsterdam—the mother of the "Nieuw Amsterdam" of Peter Stuyvesant and Wouter Van Twiller. The guide-books (to which the reader is respectfully referred) are fond of calling this town "the Venice of the North," which misleads the imagination. Like Venice, it is built on piles. Erasmus speaks of its people living like birds perched on the tops of trees—and some of its obscure narrow alleys are only canals. Beyond this, the resemblances are only differences. The canals penetrate many of the principal streets, it is true, but these are wide thoroughfares, with broad, well-paved roadway and sidewalk, and often with four rows of trees—the water way being between the center rows. Carriages and heavy drays are moving in every direction, and the canals are but little used for internal traffic. Canalboats, lighters, and in some parts even square-rigged ships are floated opposite to the warehouses which are to receive or to deliver their cargoes; but the city has a roar and hum that would at once destroy the dreamy charm of Venice.

There is much in Amsterdam that is magnificent, and in which we were greatly interested, but my present purpose is mainly connected with those of its features which seldom engage the attention of travelers. Rising at daybreak, I strolled out to see the street life of the early morning. Market men and market women from the country, near and far, dressed in their widely varying local costumes, were plying their traffic in the streets and on the canals, and house-maids were scrubbing steps and sidewalks, and sweeping to the middle of the carriageway, or hurrying home with prayer-book or market basket. The town was alive with a population which a few hours later would make way for those who are only known to the broader day.

Canalboats were arriving and departing; moving out from their berths through a crowd of other crafts, with that mysterious kind of silent help that a moving canalboat always gets from the crews of its neighbors at rest—its sides are prodded with boat hooks from here and from there, and it slowly floats out from the crowd and starts on its way "sans mot dire;" turfboats were floating into the Dam Rak, furling their sails and lowering their masts; cargoes of cabbages were being tossed, one by one, from men in boats to men on shore; here the clatter of knives and forks was heard through low back window and cabin-hatch, and here the vrouw was washing up the breakfast things in a slat-floored kitchen sink hanging from the taffrail; strange-looking people were doing strange-looking things throughout all the strange-looking fleet, and all with the air of its being in no wise unusual or peculiar. On shore, a street vender was attracting custom with a watchman's rattle; men were hoisting baskets of turf to the cellar, at the top of a high house gable; women and children were going from a basement with the sign "water en vuur te koop," with neatly painted iron buckets, each having a kettle of boiling water at the top, and a lump of burning turf at the bottom—going home to make the morning tea; at every quarter-hour the carillon jingled from all the steeples. The gin shops were already well patronized, for it seems a universal habit, in this most northern climate, to take "een sneeuwballetje" of gin and sugar as a frequent prophylactic. At this early hour, and about the canals, the gilded heads and odd bonnets of the peasant women are more frequent than elsewhere, or later in the day.

Boiler Explosions in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The list of persons killed by accident in 1874 is very heavy, and under one head alone, namely, that of boiler explosions, the figures are startling. Mr. E. B. Marten, chief engineer to the Midland Steam Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company, in his annual report for 1874, says that during the year records were obtained of seventy-six boiler explosions, causing the deaths of seventy-seven and the injury of one hundred and ninety-eight persons. These records cannot be presumed to contain all the explosions in the United Kingdom, as many are not heard of beyond their own neighborhood. Of the two hundred and seventy-five persons killed or injured ten were owners, masters or managers, thirty-two were engine men or stokers, one hundred and eighty-three employed at works, about twenty of whom were women, and about fifty bystanders, some dozen of whom were women and children. There were inquests or inquiries in the forty fatal cases; and, five being in Scotland, the result was not made public. In nearly all the other cases the verdict was accidental death, and sometimes blame was attributed to those responsible, in one case amounting to manslaughter. The explosions happened—nineteen at mills of various kinds, fourteen at iron works, and thirteen at mines and collieries, with the result that fifty-four persons were killed and one hundred and sixty injured. The other explosions are ranged under the several heads of chemical, domestic, marine, builders, railway, clay, brewery, farm, and "no information."

A Terrible System.

We read an interesting account of the "silent system" which is in operation at the Holloway model prison in London: It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effect of this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any

NORTH CAROLINIAN

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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., April 21st, 1875

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Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of North Carolina held at Plymouth on Thursday May 6, 1875 at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of thorough organization &c., A full attendance is requested.

Active prominent Republicans of the District are invited to be present for consultation.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Sec'y.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

Monday last, April 19th, 1875, was the centennial anniversary of the first act in the great drama of the American Revolution. On that day one hundred years ago occurred one of those historic events that turned the tide of human affairs and set the nations of the earth in the accelerated path of progress. It was the starting point of a new era in national civilization—a first struggle of a new nation for existence. On that eventful day the "first shot was fired in America," which caused Lord CHATHAM with prophetic words to declare "would separate the two countries forever." It was on that day, on the historic grounds of Lexington and Concord, that a few hand fuls of the hardy yeomanry of Massachusetts, hastily gathered from farms and shops and put to flight a regiment of British soldiers, driving them back to their intrenchment at Boston. It was the first blow struck, culminating in American Independence. The "divine right" of kings had warped and moulded the thoughts and purposes of men, through long years of oppression and misrule, to bow with unquestioning submission to all the dictates of kingly claims and despotic power. Confined by the narrow limits of a contracted nationality, created by natural or political boundaries, the old world nations were slumbering in utter indifference to all ideas of progress or national honor, so far as the individual rights of men were concerned. But the descendents of the May Flower and Plymouth Rock had tasted of the pure air of liberty of conscience and equal civil rights for all mankind. They had learned, amid trials and sufferings, that only intensified their love of freedom, those lessons of individual rights that prepared them to inaugurate the scheme of a new government where all men were equal and the authorities were only the servants of the people, or hold their position by the suffrage of the citizens.

Well, the work was accomplished. The infant nation, amid throes of blood and strife, suffering and toil, took its uncertain and bewildering position among the nations of the earth. Destined at last to put the world upon a new course of thinking and acting, it seemed at first but a waif cast upon the sea of time, without chart or compass to guide to the haven of national rest and security. Its destiny, however, was not an uncertain one. Founded upon the immutable principles of equal and inalienable rights for all, it strengthened with age and increased in power and greatness as the years roll on. And to day, as we look back over its first century of life, we are astonished at the growth and bewildered in the contemplation of its progress:

Hitherto not one, but many centuries have been required in which nations were to rise from their infancy to a position of greatness and renown among those of older birth. But with the impetus of progress given at the foundation of our nationality, the American mind, in all the elements of true advancement, has outstripped every other nation, and to day challenges the world to exhibit its equal. Arts, science, commerce, all material and social elements of the highest civilization, have advanced with a rapidity unequaled in a thousand years of the times preceeding its inauguration. The human intellect has been aroused from its moldy sleep of feudal times and advances with accelerated speed toward the goal of perfection. The discoveries of this one hundred years, a large majority of which are the direct or individual result of American liberty, have exceeded a thousand fold those of any other similar period of time. And the mechanic arts, as developed and quickened by American skill or American energy, have revolutionized the material forces of the world.

But more than in any other direction has the world felt the power of American influence in her free schools, her educational facilities, her general intelligence, and her religious freedom. These are having their beneficient effect upon all the nations. Liberty of conscience received its first practical illustration upon American soil, and that grand principle, which kings and potentates are so loth to learn, is gradually overturning the religious tyranies of the world.

If the first century of the nation has been so replete with blessings for mankind, what may we not expect of the future, if the rising and passing generations shall properly improve their opportunity? Emulating the virtues and integrity of our fore-fathers, guarding well the noble heritage they have left us, let the American people of to-day pursue with vigilance the pathway of progress and seek diligently to add to the native glory as she continues to shine as the bright particular star in the constellation of nations.

AGRICULTURE.

One of the principal resources of a successful people is the cultivation of the soil. We read in the Book of earliest time ADAM was sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the soil. What was a necessity and a source of bitter regret to him, has become the blessing and delight of his race. It has become, as it were, an inborn taste. The pleasure it gives, and the desire of its pursuits, is as universal as the race. It is looked upon as the basis of the wealth, happiness and prosperity of a State, and as the occupation of its most substantial citizens.

At Rome, when its empire was the known world, where the people were the most famed in military annals, the treasury was kept in the Temple of Saturn, thus intimating that Agriculture was the source of wealth. The reign of Saturn whose home was on "the isles of the blessed," at the end of the earth, "by the deep eddying sea," was called the golden age, because he taught the people to cultivate the earth. The finest land beneath the sun, whose sky is bluest and climate most genial, when its imperial seven hilled city was the center point of the world's energy in art and arms, was the most highly cultivated. Its most learned men, its most enlarged statesmen, its most gifted poets, its most famed warriors and eloquent orators—all united, by percept and example, in urging on to perfection the art and science of Agriculture.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Post Master General JEWELL is after the sinners in his department. Frauds have been discovered in the contracts for mail bags. From $80,000 to $100,000, have been paid annually for repairs, the greater portion of which has been overcharges. He has also discovered frauds among contractors for carrying the mails. They had matters so arranged with some department clerks that they could get possession of all bids filed at the department, the night before the awards were to be made, so that they could make lower bids than any offered. Parties were also bribed to steal and destroy all rival bids. The Post Master General is bringing all his energy to bear in ferreting out and bringing to justice the guilty parties. A number of arrests have been made.

He is a wiser man who sees his own imperfections than he who discovers a planet, or is able to plan a campaign or build a fort. He is more a conqueror who quells the baser passsions within and brings the animal nature into subjection to the moral, than he who subdues the world. He is a stronger man who moulds society mentally and morally, who is able to direct the forces of the mind and soul, than he who successfully fights with bulls and bears or overcomes a giant in mortal combat: He is more a brave man, a hero, who dares to do right, to brave popular indignation, than he who stands unappalled at the cannon's mouth: the one is as far above the other as the mind and soul are superior to the body.

The report of the Centennial Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, shows that the great and interesting work is proceeding with energy and judgment. Potraits and historic relics are accumulating, so that the building will possess the most remarkable and enduring interest to every patriotic American. In fact the arrangements for the Centennial are proceeding with such admirable spirit and skill that the good feeling of the whole country is secured, the cordial co-operation of foreign nations is enlisted, and all doubt of complete success has vanished. The contributions of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania are enormous, and encourage other States to generous efforts.

There were many Republicans in this District last summer who lost confidence and interest because of the cowardice and bad faith of those honored with continued promotion to the post of leadership. They staid at home. They were repelled from the Democracy because of the chronic incapacity to grasp the situation and the ingrained Bourbonism of that party. With a complete reorganization, leaving the played out politicians on the retired list and bringing out the active, progressive element to the front, new enthusiam will be inspired and our old victories in the District will be repeated.

There is nothing more certain than the fact that had the people been consulted there would have been no Convention called. Now let the people rebuke their would-be masters by voting for no man who will not agree to favor an immediate adjournment of that body, thus saving the State a large out lay of money and frustrate the schemes of the "accidental Democratic majority" of the Legislature that so grossly abused its power.

The commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of a country are all important. Nature has admirably adapted this portion of the South for the successful prosecution of all these. All we need is better transportation which will insure the agencies that secures fuller development, With this, no country will outstrip us in prosperity.

Upon the whole the Spring elections all over the country are encouraging to Republicans. The gaps left by the weak kneed who exchanged their principles on the first blast of an opposing breeze are being filled up by better men. The Republica party is coming out of the contest with a firm front and colors flying.

The 20th of May is the Centennial of the Meckleburg Declaration of Independence and steps have been taken to celebrate the event.

The Albemarle *Times* pays the following just tribute to the Judge of the Second District. It is universally conceded that he is one of the ablest jurists of the State.

Judge Moore, by his perfect impartiality and splendid legal attainments, has given universal satisfaction to the Bar and the public. When we have said this we have said all that ought to be attributed to any Judge.

The Albemarle Times, is the organ of the Democratic party of the First District.—*Windsor Times.*

What have the editors of the *Echo* at Washington and the *Register* at Elizabeth City to say about this? Are they to be ignored, to play second fiddle, to take back seats?

It is exceedingly well for the righteous to assemble from time to time to gloryfy truth and rejoice over its victories.—*Albemarle Times.*

Yes. But how when old Bourbon Democrats get up a hurrah and crow over their holding such States as Connecticut? It isn't the first time the wicked have made the welkin ring with their bachanalian shouts.

Remember that it is a good deal easier for Legislatures and Conventions to spend a half a million dollars than it is for the people to earn that sum. Therefore insist upon it—nay demand an immediate adjournment of the Convention. This will save the oppressed people more than a year's taxes.

SAMUEL R. WELLS, the well known professor of phrenology, and publisher of numerous works bearing on that and kindred subjects, died on the 13th inst., of typhoid fever at his residence in New York. Mr. WELLS took an intelligent interest in social progress, and was to a great extent a popular educator.

On the roll of the Forty-third Congress there are four Williamses; on that of the Forty fourth there will be seven. —*Ex.*

Congress is a great for Bills, big and little.

A very destructive fire occurred at Charlotte on Friday last, burning 3000 bales of cotton, 18 buildings and doing other damage.

CORRESPONDENCE

Spelling School at Belvidere.

Belvidere has had one. On the afternoon of the 9th inst., old gents and ladies, young men and maidens, and school children met at the Academy to attend the Educational meeting, and then a "spelling match." The house was called to order by the President, David White; minutes of the previous meeting were read and reports of Committees received. The Committee soliciting for the new Academy building reported progress. One hundred and two dollars were added to the amount, in the face of the meeting. Then the Educational meeting adjourned to May 28th at 7 o'clock P. M.

After a short recess the Spelling Match was announced. Exum N. White and Wm. O. White, men of gray hairs, took their stand on the floor, and after the umpire David White had prepared straws, drew for the first choice. William O. was the long strawed man and chose Florence White. Exum N. chose Jos. W. Parker; thirteen more were chosen on each side. A "climber" was sent by each Captain to the foot of the other class, to work his way to the head, a Hoosier custom perhaps. Esther and Florence White were sent. It was now a quarter til five o'clock, and the umpire announcing "all things are now ready," Joseph R. Parker came forward with spectacles in one hand and a long list of "picked" words in the other, such I suppose as he is accustomed to worry the would be pedagogue with, and said he would begin at *beginning* with Wm. O. White. Notwithstanding the nervousness of the class it was spelled correctly, and so were a few other words, but *abridgment* was too much for three. After an hour's spelling in which neither of the climbers had reached the head, and both had vacillated some, the umpire decreed that all who missed should take their seats; whereupon five were immediately beaten with *catonineails*, Capt. Exum and his climber among them. *Cayenne* retired nine more, including the other climber. *Celibacy* is what ruined an old maid. A young lady wishing to visit the *Centennial* has concluded to spell it first. Two whaling spellers withdrew from *cetaceous*, a lad and two maidens from *chalice*, and another from *chameleon*. Captain William O. had stood it bravely, but *camomile* is what disgusted him and an old maid. *Champagne* did the work for two others, which left but two on the floor, Joseph W. Parker on one side and Minnie White on the other. All held their breath while *both* missed *chanticleer*. So the match was a tie.

Sixty-seven out of about two hundred were missed. The spellers had but one trial on each word, and as some of them were First Reader pupils an allowance must be made for the per cent.

If any community is at a loss for amusement, let it organize an old fashioned spelling school, and my word for it the time will be profitably spent. We intend to repeat the fun soon.

JNO. N. PARKER.

Belvidere, N. C.,

Republican Press Association.

On the first and second days of April, the republican editors of North Carolina, met at New Berne, and formed a Press Association, electing Wm. S. Ball, editor of this journal, Chairman and John S. Manix, of the New Berne Times, Secretary. The object of the Association is co-operation. There was a full atttendance. The meeting was harmonious, and good results are anticipated by all who participated. It is believed that through this organization, much more effectual political work will done, and the power and influence of the press will be more decidedly felt, inside and outside the republican party. If no other benefit accrues, the meeting of editors from the extremes of the state, their becoming acquainted with each other, their frank and generous discussions of current political questions, and above all, their determination to pull in the same direction, and assist each other, will give them a position such as they are justly entitled to. Men who do the great part of the political work, and who keep their party from falling to pieces, should occupy a better vantage ground than their heretofore isolated positions have permitted; and their organization makes of them a compact and powerful body, whose claims and strength cannot be ignored.—*New North State.*

If you want to teach a dog arithmetic, tie up one of his paws and he will put down three and carry one every time.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociably and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

Many plants heaved by frost die when by a little timely oversight they might readily be saved. Just so soon as the frost is out and the soil begins to settle and feel firm to the foot all small plants should be gone over and pushed down to their natural position: Strawberries in some soils heave badly, and if not attended to in time will inevitably die, or at least be so much injured as to prove comparatively worthless during the fruiting season. Beds of hardy perenials need this watchful care early in Spring, for not unfrequently, even if properly protected, they will be found raised up out of the soil. By waiting until the plants have made some growth one runs some risk in thus disturbing them; but even then it would probably be better to push them down than let them remain in a stilted position.

There will be a grand trotting match at Weldon, N. N. C. on the 17th of next June, between Mr. J. M. L. Sitterson's celebrated horse "Ajax," and Dr. L. L. Staton's horse "Bob Lee" for a purse of $1.000. The bet is five hundred dollars a side. The money has been deposited and the race will certainly come off. Ajax took the premium at the last Elizabeth City fair for fast trotting, and bids fair to win the race. We have had the pleasure of riding behind him, and know of what we speak.—*Albemarle Times.*

An old and weather worn trapper was recently seen sauntering along the main street of one of our Western villages. Pausing in front of a little meeting house for a moment, he went in and took his seat among the congregation. The preacher was discoursing on the text of "the sheep and the wolves," and had evidently been drawing a contrast between the two subjects. Says he: "We who assemble here from week to week and do our duty, and perform our part are the sheep; now who are the wolves?" A pause, and our friend the trapper rose to his feet: Wa'al stranger, rather than see the play stopped, I will be the wolves." The preacher was vanquished.

The German Minister of War has just issued an order that gives some idea of the thorough and systematic plan and the extensive scale on which the strengthening of the fortresses of the empire is now being pushed forward. The order is to the effect that if the land necessary for the extension of certain fortresses cannot be acquired by friendly purchase, it must be at once compulsorily acquired in virtue of the law of "Military Expropriation."

The Italian Government, following the course it has already adopted on revious occasions will gratuitously distribute this year 5,000 plants of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, for cultivation in the Agri Romano, especially in the spot infected by malaria. The plants will be allotted to all who apply for them and who give assurance that they are to be used for the purpose stipulated.

The Newbern *Times* says: On Thursday morning, a whale over forty feet long was captured near Beaufort harbor. The "gun" used for such purpose was brought into play, and the leviathan was shot while disporting in the water, captured and towed to the beach. Yesterday morning a large number of citizens, taking advantage of a special train and low rate of fare, went down the road to see the monster of the deep.

An English sportsman who visited the mountain towns of Italy, during February, saw in a single day as many as fifty starved deer found in the forest. Stags, last winter, often ran into the villages and died from exhaustion after being captured. Through out Italy the weather was usually severe.

A little American lad who had just commenced reading the newspapers asked his fathers if the word "Hon.," prefixed to the name of a member of Congress, meant "honest."

"Correctly," does not seem like a hard word, but every failure at a spelling match is said to occur from not not being able to spell correctly.

A man is in no danger as long as he talks love, but when he writes it he is impaling himself on his own pot hooks most effectually.

A boarding house keeper advertises to furnish "gentleman with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also, two gentlemen with wives."

Mrs. Graves, wife of Rev. R. L. Graves, of Goldsboro, died on Tuesday last at that place.

A young fellow of Nash advertises in in the Rocky Mount *Mail* for a wife. Can't somebody accommodate him.

Winston postoffice will be made a money order office after the first of July

The Chowan Association, Missionary Baptist Church, will convene at Windsor May 11.

Owing to the rains the shad crop of Duplin has been a dead failure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right place.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLADS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PEQUES,
NINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASIMERES,
MOURNING
BERAZE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS,
Table Damask & Towelling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,
400 pieces Standard Prints,
4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

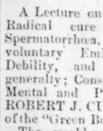
JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,

SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates conny Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.



A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bongies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.

(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly. Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

BRODERICK & SMITH

Agts.

DR. S. ACHESON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MANTEO,

ROANOKE ISLAND, DARE CO., N. C.

39 v. 6 1yr.

TO FARME S!!

The Great Southern Cotton and Corn Cultivator.

The best invention for its use ever patented, and the cheapest.

The inventors will be in the following places on the dates named with his inventions and desires competition.

EDENTON, May 10, 1875.
WINDSOR, May 17, 1875.
TARBOROUGH, May 25 1875.

Farmers desirous of trying the invention at posso points please make arrangements and intments. 40-4t.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKET,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,

182 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

in the

Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.

OF

NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan consting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.

9-tf.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut. Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing

A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX 535. NORFOLK, Va.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED without a rival, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000 &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.

Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York

Post Office Drawer, 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.

Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m.

A Fortune for $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORISED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

Will Give A Grand Concert

MONDAY, MAY 31st. 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000.
3d Capital Gift, 15,000.
4th Capital Gift, 10,000.

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED!

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorato division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs.

How to Remit to us.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Postoffice money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

☞Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittance of money to A. R. COLLINS, Sec'y, Denison Texas.

N. B. Orders for tickets amounting to $5 ver sent C. O. D., per express.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where and m easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.,

A railroad will soon be built Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract.—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

Elizbet City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on

ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold at New York 115, Cotton 10c. Corn 90c. 91. At Norfolk, cotton 10c. corn 84½c.

☞ The excellent communication of our Hertford correspondent "W. H. G." will appear in our next issue. The subject discussed is an important one.

☞ The difference between perseverance and obstinacy is that one often comes from a strong will and the other from a strong *won't*.

☞ There is truth in the old adage, "More haste, less speed." Some people seem to be always in a hurry, and yet never accomplish much; others seem never to be hurried, and yet do a very great deal.

☞ Woodville, Perquimans county is waking up. It boasts of three churches, an order of Good Templars, pretty girls, a Debating Society and public spirit. The NORTH CAROLINIAN has always had a good circulation in that neighborhood.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of this District will be held at Plymouth on the 6th of May. An invitation is extended to active prominent Republicans of the District to meet with the Committee.

☞ A number of the members of Eureka Lodge, Masonic, of this place at the regular meeting on Monday evening presented the Worshipful Master, JAMES BALL Esq., a pair of gold Spectacles as a testimonial of their respect and confidence in him as officer, member and brother.

☞ J. E. RADFORD, of Rose Dale Perquimans county, died very suddenly at the Peabody Hotel, Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday morning last. He had arrived from Baltimore, where he had been to purchase goods, on Friday morning's boat. His disease was billious cholic.

☞ As a citizen and tax payer we feel a deep interest in the prosperity and progress of Elizabeth City. There are times and seasons in the affairs of cities as well as men if "taken at the flood lead to fortune." With the railroad and the contemplated new line of steamers to and from our port, our people have it in their power to so shape their policy as to make our town take a great stride foward. Let us be wise.

☞ The body of the colored woman, JANE SPRUILL, drowned in the River on the 21st intst., was discovered on the bank opposite C. W. HOLLOWELL'S on Tuesday evening of last week. It had evidently been lying there for several days as the vultures had been preying upon it. WM. KRAUSS Esq., was appointed Coroner to hold an inquest, which duty was performed and the body recently interred.

☞ DAVID PARKER, of Gates county, died on Saturday last. He had been prostrated for several months. Few men were better known in Eastern North Carolina, and fewer still accumulated so large an estate. While strict in all his business transactions he was always honorable, and his word, once given, was by all considered as good as his bond. He was in his 72 year of age.

☞ A correspondent gives an interesting account of a "Spelling Match" at Belvidere. The idea strikes us as a good one—combining amusement with instruction. That there is great room for improvement in orthography among people of all classes is lamentably too true. It is by no means confined to those in the humble walks of life, but many, very many high in position and authority are "lame and impotent" in their spelling. Quite often are we obliged to correct not only the punctuation and grammar but likewise the *orthography* of many able articles written for publication Let the spelling matches go on!

☞ It is gratifying to us to see the liberal and progressive position taken by the *Register* on the rail road question. We heartily endorse every word it says. In reference to the matter of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners filling the position of Director in the Rail Road Company, it may be some relief to the editor and his correspondent to know that the gentleman referred to tendered his resignation of the Directorship over six months ago. He did it on his own motion and for the reason that he felt that as a guardian of the County he could not consistently hold the other position. He claims to know something about his duties as well as to respect the proprieties that should govern gentlemen in both their private relations and their official action. What next?

☞ We now have what has been long needed, a through steamboat line between Baltimore and this place, thereby avoiding the damage often done by, and delay incident to the reshipment of goods in Norfolk. One of the steamers of the Pioneer line will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Patterson St., Baltimore every Tuesday and Thursday, at 4. P. M. stopping only at Norfolk; will leave that city every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City, Edenton and Roanoke river. This Company also has through rates from Norfolk, Philadelphia and Boston thereby making it the cheapest and most direct line we have. Their passenger accomodations are large and comfortable. The public will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

☞ We learn that arrangements have been made securing the Steamer "Mystic" to run regularly on the route the ensuing season between Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton to Nags Head. The Hotel will be opened under better auspices than heretofore and everything is being arranged for a large number of guests and visitors.

☞ Federal Court opened here this week, Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, presiding. There is but little business and the attendance is not large. Among those in attendance we notice J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshall, Hon. R. C. BADGER U. S. District Attorney, Capt. C. G. MANNING, Collector of Customs, J. A. MELSON, Superior Court Clerk at Plymouth, ARTHUR SPRUILL Esq., of Columbia, and others.

☞ The second regular meeting of the Citizens Industrial Association was held last evening and was well attended. Interesting reports on the manufacture of cotton yarn, corn brooms and hubs and spokes were made. Committees on Draining and the manufacture of corn meal and hominy for market were appointed. The next meeting will be held on the third Friday evening of May.

☞ The snow storm of Saturday night, followed by an unprecedented freeze on Sunday destroyed the early fruit and vegetables in this section. We see by our exchanges that the freeze has extended all over the country doing damage everywhere. The truckers and fruit growers at Norfolk estimate their loss at a million dollars. At Toronto, Canada, the thermometer stood at 9 degrees below zero, injuring the Wheat.

☞ Among the many other special advantages offered by the Eastern counties of North Carolina is the fact of their peculiar adaptation to the raising of vegetables and fruit. The soil and climate are more favorable for the *early* production of garden vegetables and the smaller fruits than any other section between this point and the Northern cities. Hitherto, because of our slow and uncertain transportation, it has not paid to make "trucking" a business. But the rail road will change this. When that is completed these counties will soon become the *garden* of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, aye, and of the Western cities. Then there will be an incentive to engage in the business of raising "garden stuff" for the great Northern and Western markets. And let us say just here that some people will yet be astonished to see the car loads of the vegetables and fruits that will go from Elizabeth City.

Local Briefs:

The most obliging and accomodating man in the City is DETRICK of "Albemarle Saloon"—Support your local newspaper *first*, then select from abroad —The Republican City Nominating Convention will be held in the Court House to-morrow evening.—If you wan't the people to know what you are doing advertise in the CAROLINIAN.—The Concert given by the Elizabeth City Minstrels in Bunnell's Hall on Wednesday evening last was enjoyed by an appreciative audience.—Remember the Republican nominating Convention tomorrow evening.—The work on the railroad is progressing rapidly. The force has been largely increased.—The Dramatic Association will give a grand Entertainment in Bunnell's Hall on Friday night. The proceeds to aid the Reading Room.

Local Port-Folio.

A candle appendage—the gossip's tale
A woman's right—to a husband if she can get one. A layman—one who halts between two opinions because he is lame on both sides of the question. A torch lighted in the ashes of our delusion—experience. An inside dental expense—having a tooth filled. The worth of woman—double you, O man. A croaker's voice that is beginning to be heard throughout the land—the frogs. A good floor manager—a broom.

Business Locals.

Go see Fowler's new Calicoes.

Order your goods shipped Care P. T, Co., Baltimore or Norfolk.

Fresh Prunes at Fowlers.

Fowler has just received another lot of his "Snow Flake" family flour.

Brodericks & Smith have on hand a fine assortment of goods of all kinds which they are selling low. Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

Republican Nominating Convention.

A meeting of the Republicans of Elizabeth City is called to be held in the Court House on Thursday evening, April 22nd, 1875 for the purpose of nominating candidates for Municipal officers.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

"Hullo, bub! trying to get an appetite for your dinner?" "Well, n-o-o, not exactly; fact is, I'm trying to get a dinner for my appetite."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Jno S Wood, J M Whedbee, B C Brothers G W Brothers, C A Banks, Q Jackson, S Waroe, L C Latham, C Latham, W C McNamara, D C Guyther, J A Melson, J B Combs, A W Payden, W H Hayman, W D Rea, A Wiley, J A Ward, H F Baxter, J E C Bell, Arthur Spruill, W L Spruill John Perry, Joshua Baxter, J W Woodhouse, M E Woodhouse, A Cox, Edward Hill, B H Franklin, J B Hill, R C Badger, W W White, E M Deford, E F Lamb, W M Burfort, P C Murden, Wm Gregory, J A Spencer D D Ferebee Sr., Dr F F Mullen, W C Morrisett, John Johnson, W B Thurstun, N. C; T S Lomax, F Goldsborough, W W Powell, Baltimore Md.; G D Moore, Jersey City N. J.; P D Burgher, N Taylor, Cyrus Morgan, Va.; Chas Johnson, Dr Nixon, B Hosler, Z Tombs, J O Wilson, N C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflecter Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O 179 William St. N. Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"VEGETINE."

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures constipation and regulates the bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Cures pain in the Side.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pain in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for general Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *with two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* loss es in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 264 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT

SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,

LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124ha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

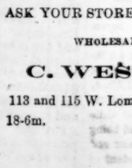
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
8,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to ths undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

GO TO
Fowler's
for all
kinds of Dry Goods.
his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, opolins, Sergees Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Can I see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Lace, Bradd Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ribbons, Ties Collars and Cuffs, Ribbons & Sash ings, Fancy White Goods, White Trimmings, &c., all Hosiery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Call & Soaps, Fine prices the quality and at bottom Goods shown prices pleasure. the Fowle. keeps in market best calicoes in marble and sell at reasonable ing prices. profits. Ladies prefer dealing at one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Paund Calico always on hand. Shadam Foy Skirt supporting Corse's, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his store where he can see the arrangement and prices. No credit to any one. Cash or exchange. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets Cotton Tubs Floor & Tables, Oil Cloths, etc. all cheap Fowler's assortment of boots, shoes, etc. is kept in stock. Try me.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

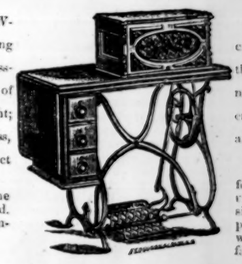
FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

REMINGTON.



The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, RMINGTON S. M. Co. RMINGTON AG'L Co., } Ilion, N. Y.
281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1.000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobaccco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalities.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 39-4

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office
[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.
April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership existing between T. D. Pendleton and J. P. Grandy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; The business in the future will be conducted by T. D. Pendleton, with whom parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement. Persons having claims against the old firm will be settled with by the said T. D. Pendleton, he having assumed and agreed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Pendleton & Grandy.

T. D. PENDLETON.
J. P. GRANDY.
April 1st. 1875.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly on hand for sale.

JOHN McG

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wheresoe'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO. HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR—
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come forward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANN HUNTER.
Feb. 25th, 1875. 37-6w

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Hints.

The reason why black wool is not worth as much as white wool of the same quality is, says the *Country Gentleman*, that black wool cannot be bleached and will take no other color perfectly.

Don't forget at this season to take the best care of your colts. They need the best feed of the whole season. Don't think it will pay to let the colts go out into the fields and pick old foggy grass.

The manure from animals fed on cooked or steamed food is not so valuable as from animals fed on whole or ground grain in the raw state.

It has been fully proven on the farm that the deposits of a hen are worth her feed, when used as a fertilizer. In other words, and as our friend Dickens would say, not to put too fine a point upon it, a check for the amount of her deposits, presented to the gardener's bank, should be fully honored to the amount of its face. Peccavi!

A rich, well pulverized, clean, and rather stiff loam is best for onions. The seed should be sown in rows nine or ten inches apart (some sow one foot) and four to six inches apart in the row.

The Grange is making slow but steady progress in the Dominion of Canada. While the Dominion Grange is on amicable terms with the National Grange of the United States, it owes no allegiance to it, and does not derive the charters of its subordinate granges from it.

There is no better way of killing out quack or wire grass than to summer fallow the land. Sometimes it will require two seasons and very thorough work; still it can be killed in this way.

Use only fresh seed and do not use any that is one or two years old, is the advice given by a farmer.

A correspondent who keeps about fifteen hundred fowls on his farm, a few miles from Chicago, tells the *Prairie Farmer* that he has finally settled on two breeds, the Brahmah and the Leghorn. His flock is separated into three lots, and notwithstanding the large number there has never been a case of cholera, and little trouble with other diseases.

The snow birds in Kansas are making a good living by eating the eggs of the grasshoppers, which have been thrown out of the ground by the frost.

The soil found on the slopes of Vesuvius is said to be an antidote to diseases of the vine, and other fungoid diseases of plants.

A fourteen-ton cheese is the mite that Ohio will contribute to the Centennial.

Fodder for cattle of chopped straw and hay is being mixed in Belgium just now with good wheaten flour, and allowed to ferment for twenty-four hours somewhere adjoining the stables. The aroma rising from this mixture is said to tickle the animals' palates and set their mouths watering; and, seasoned with a little pulp, this food is as economical as it is nutritive.

Common Sense in Plowing.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* gives his opinion of plowing as follows:

Teams drawing loads on the road get a breathing spell on the descending ground, while in plowing the draught is the same from morning till night. There is a certain number of pounds that a team can draw day after day and not worry them, but if more be added, even as little as fifteen or twenty pounds, they walk unsteadily, fret, and soon tire. No amount of feeding will keep them in condition. I have seen many plows in use on which it would have been an easy matter to decrease the draught twenty-five pounds, and if men were drawing them instead of horses it would have been done. It must be plain to the farmer that every pound he can take off from the draught of his plow is so much gained for his horses.

It may be done in this way: For any soil except sand or gravel, use a steel plow. Their cost is but little more, and the draught enough less to pay the difference in plowing twenty acres. In plowing sod, the coulter does a great deal of the work, and should be kept sharp by forging at the blacksmith's, and grinding every day if necessary. Of course it will wear out sooner, but new coulters are cheaper than new teams. Set the coulter in line with the plow, the edge square in front, with an angle of forty-five degrees from the front to which it is attached to the beam.

When the share gets worn short it is poor economy to use it any longer, but replace it with a new one. Let the traces be as short as will allow the horses to walk without hitting their heels against the whiffletrees, and have just pressure enough of the wheel on the ground to make the plow run steady. If the handles crowd continually one way, the draught is not right, and if the plow is a good one it can be easily remedied at the clevis. To prevent the horses stepping over the traces in turning, fasten a weight of about three-fourths of a pound on the outside end of each single tree—that is, on the right end when you turn to the left, or vice versa. Each observing farmer knows that horses are susceptible to kindness and equally so to unkindness. I have seen horses that were working steadily made reeking with sweat in a short time by a sharp word or a jerk on the bit. Let your horses do their work as you do yours, as easily as possible, and be as willing to overlook their mistakes as you would the mistakes of human beings.

To Plow or Not to Plow.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* argues against the ancient practice of plowing: I am inclined to think non-inversion, complete pulverization and surface manuring, that is, the natural decay of vegetable growth, is best for continued fertility. In fact, I have commenced to practice this theory. I planted six acres of corn the last season, plowing about two acres, the balance I broke with spading plow and the cultivator, leaving the broken stalks on the surface. The result was average crops, as good as on the best plowed land, but not satisfactory, owing to the unprecedented drought and the universal chinch bug. I shall try again, and report in due season.

I am satisfied of one thing, the man who will give us a machine that will cut and pulverize perfectly, mix soil and trash, will prove a public benefactor. I want that machine. The idea is not very popular as yet, but let us investigate; let us get at the facts. My object in writing this is to hear from somebody. Let us find the better way. Talk about political economy! I can think of no question of more vital importance than the preservation of our soil. Tell us what the chemists say about the laws of fertilization, the changes mechanically, chemically, or otherwise, what experimenters have had to say on this subject, and oblige many like myself who are struggling for temporal salvation by agriculture.

What Will Make the Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, add one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire, says the *Ohio Farmer*. When the water boils stir in a coarse-ground Indian meal, until you make a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or more. Feed hot. Horseradish chopped fine and stirred into the mush has been found to produce good results. Four weeks ago we commenced feeding our hens mush as prepared in the above directions, and for result we are getting from five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding, we had not had eggs for a long time. We hear a great deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To all such we would warmly recommend cooked food, fed hot. Boiled appleskins, seasoned with red peppers, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horseradish, are good for feed; much better than uncooked corn. Corn, when fed by itself, has a tendency to fatten hens, instead of producing the more profitable egg-laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred into their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems. This is especially good for young chickens or turkeys. Out of a flock of ten chickens, hatched the last of November, we have lost but one. They have been fed cooked feed mostly and are growing finely.

THE MASSACRE OF THE GERMANS.

The Sad Story of the Massacre and the Capture of Two of the Girls by the Indians

The story of the massacre of the German family by the Indians is revived with additional but sad interest by the return of the two girls who were held by the Indians. The family consisted of John German, his wife, Lydia, and seven children, as follows: Rebecca, twenty-one; Stephen, nineteen; Johanna, fifteen; Catherine, seventeen; Sophia, eleven; Julia, seven, and Nancy, five. Five years ago they left Morgantown, Fannin county, Ga., and removed to Howell county, Missouri. In May, 1872, they removed to Merryville, Stone county, Mo., and in the following September they immigrated to Elgin, Howard county, Kan., from which place they started to Colorado, and on this journey they were all, with the exception of four, murdered. On arriving at Smoke Hill river, in the central part of Kansas, only about fourteen miles from the Kansas Pacific railroad and within thirty miles of Fort Wallace, they were attacked by the Indians.

Catherine in an interview said: Just as the sun was rising, and while engaged in driving the cattle up the river bank toward the wagon, I heard shots and yells, and, running closer, saw my father fall, shot through the back by an Indian. I was terribly frightened, but I can never forget the spectacle that there ensued. My brother Stephen was a half mile away hunting up some stock, and he had a gun with him. As poor father fell mother rushed toward him only to receive a shot from another Indian who fired at her head, killing her almost instantly. My father was not killed at once, for he moved his arms about as he was scalped by one of the party. They also scalped my mother. An old squaw picked up our axe and struck it in my father's head, leaving it fixed in his skull.

During the time this was going on one party rode after Stephen and shot and scalped him. My sister, Rebecca, made a brave defense with an axe; she knocked down one of the Indians and would have killed him if she had not been tomahawed from behind. While half insensible and scarcely alive, the Indians—five or six of them—despoiled her person, and after that they scalped her. They then carried her near the wagon, tore off her clothes, piled them over her, with some other things from the wagon, and while she was still alive set fire to the pile and burned her up.

Here the broken-hearted girl broke down, and it was some time before she could proceed. Amidst sobs and tears, and in broken utterances, she continued as follows, occasionally assisted by Sophia:

After all were killed but we five sisters, they gathered around us to see which one should be put out of the way, as they said they could only take four along. One Indian, who seemed to be a chief, came up, and looking at Johanna and me suddenly drew up his gun and shot sister's head off. I was so frightened that I could not stir for a long time. As soon as they got everything they wanted they set the wagon on fire and killed the cattle; then made Sophia and I get on horses and tied us on, took our two little sisters up in front of them and started off as fast as the horses could go. We traveled all day, going due south I should judge. One squaw tried to save Rebecca's life; but the Indian she hit with the axe said he would have her scalp, and so she was killed. After traveling two days we crossed a railroad track. The day after we got over the railroad Medicine Man, with a small party, left, and were gone until late in the afternoon. When they came up to us they had three fresh scalps and a number of articles of wearing apparel that must have belonged to a man, woman and small child; also had a lot of canned fruit and oysters. After keeping us riding nearly two weeks the main camp near the Staked Plains was reached. Stone Calf had command, and when they brought us in all the tribe turned out and had a great time. The same night they had a big scalp dance over the scalps of our family, and made us look at it.

Two days after the main body of Indians was reached. They took sisters Julia and Nancy away from the camp, and I have never seen them since. Sophia saw them once, about December, but only for a few minutes. All of us were one day placed on horses, and, after the Indian fashion, made to ride as fast as the horses could go, and the Indian who caught us had to take care of us for good. Soon after this the whole body started north to get out of the way of the troops which, it was reported, were close at hand. Stone Calf, with Sophia, was left behind with about one hundred more, and the rest, under charge of Gray Beard, Eagle Head, Heaps of Bird and Lean Bear, still kept on the north. In about a week, while encamped on Wolf creek, the soldiers again made the Indians run. I did not see them, but heard the guns. All of this time I was on horseback and a good deal of the time very sick; had to ride all the time, and at night was often whipped and beaten because I could not carry as much wood and water as some of the squaws. All this time I was under the charge of Long Back. At times I was nearly frozen, having nothing but a blanket to keep warm with at night. Sometimes there would be a foot of snow on the ground, but they made me work just as hard. This was about December. My feet were frozen and the nails of my right foot all came off. In January I met sister Sophia for a short time, and she told me we were better to be killed.

Catharine was asked if she thought they would kill her, and she answered: No; I always thought the soldiers would release us some time and told Sophia not to be afraid. In the latter part of January I received a letter from General Neil, brought to the camp by a Kiowa scout, telling me to keep up good spirits and the soldiers would soon capture us. A second letter was received soon after this, but the Indians would not let me open it. They used to let me look at it, but would not let me take it into my own hands. As soon as these letters were received I felt ever so much better. From this time until Romeo met us the Indians treated me much better. We had but little to eat. Horses and dogs were all the meat we had. When the Kiowas were in camp with the letter they would not let me out of the lodge for fear they would steal me and take me to Fort Sill. One squaw was at times very kind to me, but all the rest used to strike me every chance they had. They used to paint me every few days.

About a month ago I was sure the Indians were going to surrender, as Stone Calf and Eagle Head with their bands joined ours and all started north. I did not see Sophia all this time, but knew she was near me, as the squaw that had been good to me said: "Little sister with Stone Calf." At last Medicine Water came to my lodge and told me I was to be given up. I asked him to let me see Sophia, and he answered, "Sister dead." I did not believe him, and one day Stone Calf told me she was alive and well. About two weeks ago I saw a four-horse wagon coming toward our camp, and as soon as it was near enough I started to run out and meet it. The Indians would not let me, but made me go into a tent. Soon Romeo came to me and spoke to me in English. It was the first time I had heard it for months. He said I might go with him and he would take good care of me. I got into the ambulance, and there for the first time in two months saw Sophia. We at once left the Indians behind and in two days came in sight of the soldiers' tents, where I saw General Neil, Mrs. Miles and all the rest who were so kind to me. I could not help crying. Mrs Miles is as kind as a mother to us.

"Did they take all the clothes away from you at the time you were captured?"

"Yes, and only gave me an old blanket to keep warm with."

"Can you identify the Indians who made the attack on your family?"

"I have seen them all fifty times since and can tell them all."

"How many of them was there?"

"Seventeen men and two squaws."

"Have you seen the squaw that hit your father with an axe since?"

"Only once."

"Was Medicine Water one of the war party?"

"He seemed to be the leader."

"Did they scalp all the family after they were killed?"

"All expect Johanna. She had been sick and her hair was very short."

"How was Sophia treated after she left you?"

"From what she tells me she had a much easier time than I had. She was only whipped once or twice, and did not have to carry so much wood and water."

"Where will you go, now that you are rescued from the Indians?"

"I don't know yet," she replied. "I would prefer to remain here rather than go back to Georgia. If Sophia and I can get a good school education here I would rather stay here than go anywhere—they are so good to me."

Stop My Paper.

The *Christian Weekly* tells the story—with a moral—of a church difficulty which occurred in a certain town. About this time John B. Gough lectured in the place, and Mr. Gough in complete oblivion of the recent small trouble arose to speak, which he did with an introduction somewhat after this fashion:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am a plain man; and I am accustomed to speak my thoughts plainly, without much weighing of my words, and without stopping to consider whether they are what will please my audience in all respects or not. And if, in this evening's lecture, I should chance to say anything that does not please you, I beg that none of you will get up and march out of the house to mark your displeasure. I have known this to be done. I have even known a Christian man on the Sabbath, and in church, when the minister happened to say something that did not please him, get up and slam the pew-door behind him, and stalk majestically down the aisle, as though the minister was hired just to say things just to please him!

"Ladies and gentlemen, it was an ancient notion that souls were transmitted from one to another; that no new souls were ever created, but that whenever a babe was born some one else died, and the soul of the dying man was transferred to the body of the babe; and I have sometimes thought, when I have seen a man go stalking out of church, to the disturbance of minister and congregation, because the minister happened to say something that did not just please him, that this theory of the transmigration of souls might be true, and when that man was born nobody happened to die!"

We do not know whether Mr. Gough knows to this day why his hit took so much better than it usually does, and was so rapturously cheered, with clapping of hands and laughter. It is to be presumed that he was not allowed to leave town in ignorance, however. At all events, neither "pillar" nor parson left the church, and Mr. Gough proved an unconscious peacemaker.

Moral.—The man who cries "Stop my paper!" because a journal whose general character he thoroughly approves differs from him in judgment on some single point, is second cousin to the man who stalks indignantly out of church because the minister is bold enough to say something that does not exactly please him.

The Emotions of a Pauper.

It has been noted that a certain desperate, but calm, stubborn and sullen air of resignation appeared to settle upon paupers who have been for any length of time attached to county poorhouses. A man once a pauper, seems scarcely ever to rise above the humiliating position and settles down to it, as if he had gone contentedly "over the hills to the poorhouse," and had lost all ambition to go beyond it. Recently, a Chicago paper, desiring to know something of the interior of the poorhouse of Cook county, sent up a reporter, as a county-house vagrant, and he was there three days. In an article on the subject he says:

It is curious to reflect upon how easily one may be influenced by his surroundings. For that matter, we are all more or less creatures of circumstances, growing up according to the character of our birth-place in life. But, even after having become thoroughly accustomed to and identified with our station and mode of living, a change of place and association will eventually alter our whole principle of action, our ideas, and our character. So frail is the human mind! Living among paupers during three days, imbibing their sentiments, sharing to the full their discomforts and their sorrows, I began almost imperceptibly to think of myself as really one of them. At first I had been obliged to exert myself to act my part; gradually the task became easier; till, finally, I found myself almost wondering whether I had ever been anything else. What was this powerful yet slender bond which united me to the outer world? How frail the barrier, undistinguishable to any save myself, which separated me from these wretched outcasts about me! It seemed as if the slightest of agencies might snap them both asunder, and leave me a pauper in truth. Hearing the tyrannical voice of the "boss pauper," I involuntarily shrunk back with a shadow of the terror which held my associates. I knew, of course, that I need have no apprehension, and that a motion from me would transfer me back to the world. Yet, such was the influence of surroundings, that I was subject to the emotions I have described.

A "Home-Made" Dwelling.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, carpenter at St. John, N. B., for the last four years has been building a good sized house for himself, and finished it with scarcely any additional labor, except that of his own hands. It is a substantial wooden house, built on spiles, thirty-six feet by twenty-six feet, with a pitched roof, and bow attic windows. It is two stories high, containing four rooms on the ground floor. The work has mostly been done after ordinary working hours. This house is furnished with gas and water, but Mr. Anderson is his own plumber, and fits up sinks, lavatories, etc., besides doing all the woodwork and plastering. He showed us a broken marble slab which he had repaired in an ingenious manner by means of a bar of iron attached across it by screws, and he was cutting out a large circular hole in it for a lavatory, by the slow process of boring holes all round the intended opening. Mr. Anderson seems to have some practical ideas concerning domestic arrangements which might be copied by other builders. For instance, he places his kitchen sink on iron legs (his own blacksmithing) instead of the usual cupboard, that everything may be open and above board, so to speak, and the dirty dish cloths may have free ventilation.

Mr. Anderson having unwisely built his house at the extreme edge of his lot, his neighbors conceived the idea of raising a piece of garden ground several feet high right against the eastern end of it, which would have caused that portion to rot. After obtaining small relief from litigation he thought it best to move his house some five or six feet, so as to throw the passage to the rear, between the house and the raised ground; so he immediately set to work and cut through his chimneys above their foundations, which rested on the ground below, and moved the house, having previously put down extra spiles, a work of no little labor in itself.

Motherly Devotion.

A story is told by a farmer at Bloomfield, Pa., which seems to indicate reasoning power and a bit of the heroic element in a common rat. Two rats, an old gray matron of the cornerib and her offspring, had been caught together in a common box trap. Through a crack the pair could be seen together within, loving enough, till the farm dog was brought to the mouth of the trap. As soon as the mother rat scented the dog she seemed immediately to divine the approaching fate, and giving a terrible squeal, she caught the little rat by the neck and bit him sharply, causing almost instant death. The trap was opened an instant after, and the old rat, which had thus killed her offspring rather than have it murdered by the dog, quietly submitted to her fate.

The convert to the woman's crusade, Van Felt, has been fined twenty dollars and given thirty days in the workhouse for disturbing a religious meeting.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Paris *Bien Republic* says the Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his daughter, the Countess d'Eu, and make his home in the United States.... There are serious differences between Don Carlos and the Carlist council or the province of Navarre.... The trial of the Gaikwar of Baroda, on the charge of attempting to poison the British resident at his court, has resulted in the disagreement of the commission before which the case was tried.... Resolutions ordering three separate and distinct inquiries into the canal frauds were passed by the Canal board, the Senate and the Assembly of New York State.... The Governor of Texas has appealed to the President for aid to suppress the outrages perpetrated by Mexicans on the Texas border, and the Secretary of War has telegraphed the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to use every effort to prevent further raids.... Ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, of Tennessee, has been sent to prison for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter.... All the faro banks and lottery and policy shops in Washington are to be closed by the police ... The Rev. J. L. Ross, of Niles, Mich., has been sentenced to six years in the State prison for the forgery of a deed on which he obtained $1,000.... The residence of Mr. Sedgway, near Genoa, Nevada, was burned, and the owner's body found in the ruins. An inquiry showed that the man had probably been murdered by Indians, and the house afterward burned to cover the crime.... The epizootic has again appeared in Picton county, N. S. A number of valuable horses have fallen victims to it.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his evidence in the great Tilton vs. Beecher case, testified that he was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1813. He was thirteen years old when he left Litchfield. The family lived in Boston for eight years following, and Mr. Beecher graduated at Amherst College in 1834. He studied at Lane's University three years and was licensed as a preacher in 1837, his first pulpit being at Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1847 he went to Brooklyn and assumed the pastorate of Plymouth Church, then just organized. At that time the church numbered twenty people. He preached continuously at Plymouth Church from that time to this. "I do not think," he said, "that during that time —twenty-seven years—I have lost five Sundays." The number of communicants of Plymouth Church he places at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. Aside from his duties as clergyman, he has filled several editorial positions, written a large number of books, and delivered numberless lectures.... The Overlook Mountain House in the Catskills, near Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., a famous summer resort, caught fire and was entirely consumed.... A meeting of merchants in New York, irrespective of party, was held, at which resolutions indorsing the action of Governor Tilden relative to canals were passed, and a committee appointed to present the report to Governor Tilden.... Labor troubles are reported in several cotton manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, caused, as alleged, by an imperative order from the Fall River Head Centre of the National Union, requiring operatives to demand a restoration of former prices.... The decrease of the public debt of the United States since June 30, 1874, has been $9,453,462.62.... Mr. Childer, speaking at Pontefract, England, prophesied a brilliant future for America, and said that England should seek the friendship and alliance of the United States.

The Cuban government has abolished the 2½ per cent. tax on capital and imposed an income tax of fifteen per cent..... It is reported that Spain has requested Germany to order its war vessels to bombard Zaranz for the Gustav outrage, but Germany has refused.... Delegate Cannon, of Utah, was put on trial for polygamy and discharged, the prosecution being barred by the statute of limitations..... The New York State Senate passed a resolution to investigate the tolls charged in New York on grain transfers..... Andreas Egner and George Rufer, the murderers of Herman Schilling, will be hanged at Cincinnati July 13..... John N. J. Monks's house in Boardville, N. J., was burned. Two children were saved by being thrown from a window. Two others were burned to ashes. Mr. Monks was so terribly burned that he died..... The mills of Natick, R. I., closed recently, owing to the strike of the operatives..... The boiler in Tunnel's Mills, in Elliotsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, exploded, killing three men..... The bodies of three men who had perished with cold were found by hunters in a roofless cabin in Ness county, Kansas..... Harry Brown, aged thirteen, son of a New York custom house official, was found dead in his father's barn in Bloomingburgh, Orange county, having accidently hanged himself while preparing a first of April trick..... Enoch Avery, of Farmington, Me., was attacked by his half crazy son, who severely wounded him with a shot gun. The lad then went into the barn, set it on fire, and perished in the flames..... Sylvanus Keller, his wife, and five children, were buried in the ruins of their house, which was blown down in Jasper county, Mo. All were saved but one daughter seven years old.

The government of Santa Domingo will make a demand of $5,000,000 of the United States for the latter's armed intervention in support of Baez..... The yellow fever is raging in Havana. On the Spanish iron-clads in the harbor much fatality exists..... It is claimed that Costino is at the head of the Mexicans engaged in raiding in Texas, and that his band of murderers numbers about 1,500 men fully armed. ..... The London *Times*, reviewing the Moody and Sankey revival, considers the movement transitory, although long to be remembered as a curious feature of religious life..... The number of Spanish soldiers slain by the *comito* since the Cuban war began is twenty-fold that which has fallen by native steel and lead..... Governor Porter, of Tennessee, has pardoned ex-State Senator McKenna, who was only a few weeks ago sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for marrying his former wife's granddaughter..... Many of the volunteers arriving in Cuba from Spain are Carlist prisoners, who, after being captured, prefer Cuba to home prisons..... A destructive fire with loss of life occurred at Buffalo, N. Y..... McCartney, recently arrested in Texas charged with counterfeiting, has been the means of sending over two hundred persons to the penitentiary for disposing of his bogus money..... United States Minister Woodburne is trying to get the French people interested in the Centennial, but has hard work of it, as Frenchmen do not take to expositions to any great extent..... Since the issue of General Cabrera's manifesto to the Carlists 244 officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these nine were generals.

The election in Connecticut resulted in a Democratic victory. Governor Ingersoll is re-elected by a large majority..... Nearly all the university professors in Spain have signed a protest against the reactionary educational measures..... The King of Burmah is preparing for war against the Indian government..... The steamship Faraday has sailed from Gravesend to complete the laying of the direct United States cable..... A woman in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, believing she was acting by the orders of the spirits, tore out the eyes of her son, and afterward attempted to tear out her own..... President Grant says that he can see no reason for anticipating a war with Mexico..... A $30,000 horse was killed on the Paris (Ky.) track by a collision..... A man was carried over the falls at Little Falls, on the Passaic river, above Paterson, N. J., and drowned. The boat was broken to fragments..... Work is to be resumed at once on the East river bridge between New York and Brooklyn.

In the election disturbances at Annapolis, Md., one man was killed and nine others injured..... In one day the papers reported no less than six cases of suicide in different sections of the United States.... The departments at Washington are preparing to make a creditable display at the Centennial..... Mr. Young's Naturalization bill has passed the Dominion House of Commons. It entitles Germans naturalized in Canada, after a residence of five years, to all the rights and privileges of British subjects in any part of the world as fully as if British subjects by birth..... A bill is before the New York Legislature providing for the appointment by the Governor of seven commissioners to represent, without pay, the State at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. The bill appropriates $25,000 to be used in aiding the exhibitors from that State..... George W. Wunder, aged seventeen years, entered a hotel elevator in Baltimore, and while ascending was instantly killed, his head being crushed between the top of the elevator and the ceiling..... The Rome correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Debats* says that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and says it was with a view to such a possible emergency that Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to the Cardinalate..... It is stated that the pardon of James H. Ingersoll by Governor Tilden, of New York, was granted on Ingersoll's turning State's evidence against the old Tammany ring. His revleations are believed to implicate persons against whom no proofs have hitherto been obtained and disclose the existence of a large amount of property which the city can secure..... The vote for Governor in Connecticut stood 53,785 for Ingersoll, Dem., 44,363 for Greene, Rep., and 2,756 for Smith, Temperance. The Congressional delegation shows three Democrats and one Republican; a Democratic gain of two. The State Legislature is Democratic.

Hints About Indigestion.

There is no more common ailment with persons of middle life than indigestion, nor one which arises from such varied causes, or which is oftentimes more difficult to cure. Anything which destroys the tone of the liver, gall, stomach, or spleen, such as climate, intoxication, sedentary habits, intense study or anxiety, excess of any kind, irregularity of bodily functions or way of living, hard food, gluttony, too frequent use of warm slops, as tea, coffee, etc., will produce indigestion. Knowing the cause, then, enables us to find a remedy, yet often it requires a long time to restore activity and tone to those organs which have been injured by long debility, or morbid action, and if accompanied by flatulency, loss of appetite, acidity, etc., these symptoms will suggest a modification of the remedies to be employed. The following are recommended to remove the immediate symptoms of indigestion: 1. Magnesia, three drachms; rhubarb in powder, one scruple; water, four ounces; cinnamon water, one ounce; compound spirit of lavender, half a drachm. Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day. This will destroy acidity and restore tone to the stomach. 2. Dill water, three ounces; spirit of cinnamon, one ounce; ammoniated tincture of valerian, two drachms; tincture of opium, forty drops; sulphuric ether, one drachm. This assists to allay pain and destroy flatulency. 3. Socotrine aloes and powdered rhubarb, each, one drachm; compound powder of cinnamon, one scrupie; hard soap, half a drachm; syrup to form a mass, which may be divided into fifty pills, of which two is a sufficient dose. This is an aperient, and consequently assists digestion by removing crude matters from the stomach. 4. Infusion of columbo, six ounces; carbonate of potass, one drachm; compound tincture of gentian, three drachms. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls daily at noon. 5. Epsom salts, three drachms; rose water, half a pint; tincture of cascarilla, half an ounce. Dose as last. 6. Quick-lime, half an ounce, slacked by sprinkling on it a little water, and when it has fallen to powder, add water, pint and a half; bruised Peruvian bark, one ounce. Soak for three hours, occasionally stirring it, in a covered vessel, then decant the clear liquid, and add tincture of bark, two ounces; sweet spirits of niter, three drachms; syrup of orange peel, one ounce. Mix well, and keep it in a corked bottle. Dose, a wineglassful two or three times a day, with an aperient medicine occasionally. 7. Carbonate of soda, one drachm; compound tincture of rhatany, one ounce; tinctures of ginger and chamomile, of each, three drachms; camphor and jalap, seven ounces. Dose as before.

The Reason of It.

Says a New York paper: New York is crowded with rich unmarried men, afraid of the expense of supporting these gilded butterflies. There is a bachelor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel whose income is $20,000 a year, and still he says he can't afford to get married. He's a proud fellow, and says, as a single man, he can have the best horses, best rooms, and best box at the opera.

"If I should get married," he said, "I would have to stint myself or overdraw my income."

"How is that?" asked a friend.

"Well, now, come into the parlor and I'll show you. You see, ladies are extravagant nowadays. They dress so much more than in Europe. I mean they don't wear rich diamonds like the women of Florence and Milan, but they wear such rich dresses, laces, shawls, and furs. Now, I'm proud, and I would not want my wife outdressed, so I have to keep out of the marriage business."

"Do you see that lady there?" he said, pointing to a fashionable caller.

"Yes."

"Well, she has on a $400 panniered, wattaned, polonnised, brown, gros grain dress, and I wear a $60 coat. She wears a $1,200 camel's hair shawl and a $500 set of sable, while I wear a $70 overcoat. She wears a $70 bonnet, while I wear an $8 hat. She wears $200 worth of point applique and point augile, while I wear a $6 shirt. Her shoes cost $15, and mine cost $12. Her ordinary morning jewelry, which is changed every year, not counting diamonds, cost $400; mine cost $50."

"Well, how does it foot up?"

"Why, the clothes she has on cost $2,225, and mine cost $206, and that is only one of her dozen outfits, while I only have—say three. The fact is," said he, growing earnest, "I couldn't begin to live in a brown stone front with that woman and keep up appearances to match—carriages, church, dinners, opera, and seaside for $20,000. I'd have to become a second-rate man, and live in an eighteen foot house, or withdraw over to Second avenue, and that I'll be hanged if I do!" and he slung his fist down into a nice silk hat in the excess of his earnestness.

Describing a Husband.

A married lady, compelled to show her letters to her husband, sent the following to a friend:

I cannot be satisfied, my dearest friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which was always in unison with mine, the various sensations which swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost burning heart. My dear husband is the most amiable of men. I have been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the act, as my husband is in person and manners unlike the ugly, cross, disagreeable and jealous men, who think by confining to secure, A wife it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend and companion, not as a menial, slave, or plaything the woman of his choice ——. Neither party, he says, should always obey implicitly, but yield to each other in turns. An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable and kind old lady, is staying with us—— she is the delight of both young and old; she is civil to all the neighborhood around, generous and charitable to the poor. My husband likes nothing better than he does me; he flatters me more than the glass and his intoxication (for so I call the excess of his love) makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object. I wish I was deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word —— —— and to crown the whole— —my former love is now my own husband, my fondness is returned, and I might have had a prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! Be you as blest, as I'm unable to wish that I could be more happy.

EXPLANATION.—Read the first line, and then every other only.

Estimates and Cost of Public Works.

The canal question before the New York Legislature has called attention to the cost of public works. To show that the actual cost of all great works, not only in New York, but in other States, has always been enormously in excess of the original estimates, Mr. Alvord asserted that the original estimate for the Erie canal enlargement was $12,000,000 and the actual cost $44,000,000; that the original estimate for the Champlain canal was $871,000, and the actual cost $4,000,000; that the original estimates for all the State canals were $20,000,000 and the actual cost $72,000,000. This is a striking exhibit, and its force, says a prominent city paper, is not much impaired by some inaccuracy in the figures.

Stephen Allen's Maxims.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle.
If your hands cannot be usefully employed, cultivate your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Good company and good conversations are the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above all things else.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If one speaks evil of you, live so that none will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.
When you retire, think over what you have done during the day.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
Never play at any game of chance.
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
Do not marry until you are able to suport a wife.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.

If every one of our readers would try Dobbins' Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it.

The London *Telegraph* thus compliments intelligent Englishmen: If a body of one hundred Englishmen, possessed of ordinary intelligence and education, were to be selected at haphazard, we risk little in saying that not five of the number would be able to state off-hand how many States there are in the American Union.

The art of voicing reeds, the most difficult and important in the manufacture of cabinet or parlor organs, was invented by Mr. Emmons Hamlin, of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., in 1847. It has been universally adopted by American and largely by European makers, but none have attained that high standard of excellence in it which is reached in the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. This fact is universally recognized by musicians.

An Indian's Full Dress Suit.

The editor of the San Antonia *Herald* was shown the paraphernalia of an Indian recently killed on Devil's river by a party of stockmen. The trappings consist of a head dress of feathers, beads, etc., to which a trail of red flannel was attached, adorned with eagle feathers, and long enough to have swept the ground. It is a gorgeous piece of architecture. The shield has several buckskin coverings, very artistically arranged with plumes, stuffed birds, and a little buckskin figure of a man, which is supposed to be an idol. In the middle of the shield dangles the flaxen scalp of a white girl, worked in with beads and tied up with blue ribbon, like the braid of a schoolgirl.

Modern Medical Discovery.

It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men; and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of sciences, medicine is the most uncertain," and that "thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill" in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs; and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of Vinegar Bitters, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the Great Eastern. Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands.

Not to be Given Away.

A lady went to pay her respects to one of the latest arrivals on the list of babyhood, when the following colloquy took place between her and the little four-year old sister of the new comer: "I have come for that baby now," said she. "You can't have it," was the reply. But I must; I came over on purpose," urged the visitor. "We can't spare it at all," persisted the child, "but I'll get a piece of paper and you can cut a pattern."

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by-and-bye the disease becomes confirmed, and inflammation or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act especially upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind., Feb. 1, 1874.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,
VITUS KILLIAN.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters, which have for more than twenty years been so favorably known and so extensively used as a spring and summer medicine. Few preparations equal these bitters in purifying and cleansing the blood of all impurities, and thus recovering the health and correcting all diseases of the stomach and bowels. For the various complaints that are cured by this valuable medicine see the advertisement headed "Buy me and I'll do you good," in to-day's paper.—*Com.*

BRONCHITIS OR CHRONIC SORE THROAT.—It is attended with irritation of the bronchial tubes, which convey the air we breathe into the lungs. This irritation produces sore throat, hoarseness, coughing, and sometimes spitting of matter streaked with blood. If it is neglected it will extend down to the lungs, and settles into confirmed consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam will be found a most valuable remedy for curing this disease, and prevent its running into consumption. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

Patented 1873. The best Elastic Truss. Made only by Pomeroy & Co., 744 B'dway, N.Y. —*Com.*

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Coc